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ADDRESS,

Delivered, January 28th, 1829, at the second Anniversary of the American Society for the promotion of Temperance, by Jonathan Kittredge, Esq. on the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That it is the duty of every professor of religion to exert all his influence, to abolish the custom of using ardent spirits, except for medical purposes.

Mr. President:—In every enterprise undertaken for the benefit of mankind, the Christian public have [illegible] important part to perform; but more especially when that enterprise aims at the moral improvement of the world. In questions of government, or matters of mere temporal concern, perhaps the christian may find an apology for his neutrality, as being engaged in objects of a higher and more sublime benevolence. But when vice is to be put down, and virtue promoted, he is called upon by a voice which he cannot disregard, by the voice of religion and of God, to take an active and a zealous part. There is no excuse in this war. When vice prevails, the Christian is an enlisted soldier, and should ever be found in armor. His sword should be always drawn and ready for the conflict—Here silence is crime; and inactivity is treason,—the only inquiry he has to make is, is the enemy in the field? and, that inquiry answered in the affirmative, he has nothing to do but to act. He has no question of duty to settle, for that is already settled; and whenever a plan is devised for good, the Christian should be relied upon as an active and efficient co-operator. To do good, is and should be, his employment; the business of his life. His Master's example is before him, and he is called upon to imitate it; and just so far as he does this, he is entitled to the character which he assumes, and the name by which he is known; just so far as he fails to do this, he forfeits the christian character and disgraces the Christian name.

Is intemperance a vice, and does it prevail; and are the Christian public indifferent spectators of the desolations of this fell destroyer? Can they view with apathy its ravages and be guiltless? Are they not called upon by the principles of that benevolent and heavenly religion which they profess, to act as a body on this all important subject? Sir, intemperance aims a deadly blow at every thing they hold dear. It eradicates from the human heart every feeling and every principle which religion inspires, and it poisons the very soil in which it grows. Where this vice is found, humanity weeps, virtue disappears, and religion dies away.

But how can it be arrested? I answer, in no way, but by starvation. It is a monster which you cannot kill, as long as you feed it. All the weapons on earth will be harmless at its feet, as long as you give it food. As well may you arrest the lightning in its course, as stop the [illegible] which at this moment flows over this land, as long as you supply the springs from whence it issues. There is nothing but a drought, an universal and everlasting drought of spiritous liquors, that can dry it up. You may rest assured that it will prevail, till there is throughout the country a famine of ardent spirits.—All other ways have been tried in vain. This, and this alone, promises success. If any man can devise any other plan for its extermination, I am willing to hear him; but no man ever did, and I believe no man ever can. And, sir, I believe every one who supplies the fountain is a partaker of the guilt; and that every distiller, and vender, and purchaser, of ardent spirits, is accessary to the crime of drunkenness. It is an unhallowed traffic; and, like the traffic in human blood, should receive the unqualified reprobation of the Christian community. It is their duty, and a duty which they cannot safely neglect, to enter with efficiency into the principles of this society, and thereby lend their aid to remove the cause of that tremendous evil which they all pretend to deplore.

But I am sorry to say they do not. A large proportion of the Christian community are at this moment engaged in the spread of intemperance. They are either supplying the poison that nourishes it, or by their example encouraging its use. The plan for the promotion of temperance, in which you, sir, are engaged, has not received from them that cordial and efficient co-operation, to which it is entitled.—Many of them act as if they had no duty to perform. Many are found to be bold and fearless advocates of ardent spirits, and they manifest a zeal on this subject which they do on no other. Religion itself has never called forth half the exertions, which they have made to keep up the use of spiritous liquors, and thereby to insure the spread of intemperance. In years gone by, this has been done ignorantly. Till within a short period, and Egyptian darkness has prevailed upon this subject, and all have been guilty without knowing it. For the time past all need a decree of amnesty, and the past opinions and practices of the Christian world should be repented of and forgotten. But, sir, this excuse no longer exists. A light has beamed upon the world, and the sun of temperance is now shining with full effulgence. In its rays the horrors of intemperance are clearly and distinctly seen, and a remedy for them is revealed.—Awfully dark must be the moral vision of that man, whose eyes cannot see this light; and awfully perverse that heart that does not rejoice in it. There is no longer any doubt of the part which the Christian should act. He is imperiously called upon by the principles of his religion, to dissolve all connection with the intoxicating cup. Every glass he drinks is a warrant for his neighbour to do the like; and intemperance is sure to follow the use of ardent spirits. There is nothing on earth that can prevent it, and as long as human nature remains the same, this will continue to be the case. No man can therefore encourage that use; no man can supply the poison, without being responsible for the consequences. The trader knows that every barrel he purchases will spread sorrow and grief wherever it is carried. There is a moral certainty, that every gallon that is carried into the country, will help keep alive that baneful disease, which rages with a fury that knows no restraint, and with a force that cannot be resisted. Every man, therefore, who carries it into the country is directly concerned in producing that mass of pauperism, disease and crime, which result from intemperance. He supplies the fuel that keeps alive the flame, and he is the incendiary who spreads that liquid fire which convolves the peace and happiness of the domestic circle, the promise of youth, and the hopes of old age in one general ruin.

Sir, the vending of ardent spirits cannot be carried on without guilt. Every grog-shop exhibits scenes that religion cannot witness without horror. Here every evil passion is fed! here every base propensity is nourished! Here is kept the food of drunkenness, and hither resort all those miserable victims of the disease who would rather die of it than be cured! Here is found the poison that vitiates the taste of the temperate, and prepares them to supply the places of those who die of this plague! Here the temperate drink, and here the temperate learn to be drunkards. Sir, all the drunkards in the country are brought up at these stores. They are the schools of intemperance; and as long as they continue the traffic in ardent spirits, they will continue to be the poison of the land. As long as they furnish the supply of ardent spirits called for, they will continue to send forth through the towns in which they are found, a pestilence, laying waste every noble and manly feeling of the human heart, and every lovely trait in the human character. Is not this so? Where were the drunkards of our villages formed, but at those places where ardent spirits are sold? Where is the origin of all that poverty, disease and crime, which are traced to intemperance, but at these Aceldamas of human blood? Where can the wife and the mother find the cause of that fountain of tears which they are constrained to shed, but at these fountains of ardent spirits? And can the Christian carry on this traffic? can he supply the lava which scorches the land, and be innocent? Does he find nothing in that benign religion which he professes, to forbid it? Can he be the agent of intemperance, the commissary of the drunkard, and feel no remorse? Sir, I know the vender tells you he is not answerable for the consequences—that he frowns on intemperance, and withholds the cup from the drunkard. But this is not so. Does not the vender know the effects of ardent spirits? Does he not know the consequences which they will assuredly produce? Does he not know that of those who drink, many will be drunken? And can he supply the cause, and detach himself from the effect? Can he hurl fire brands throughout your city, and witness the conflagration and claim exemption from the blame? Can he spread the contagion among your families; and when he hears the dying groan, and sees the funeral car, tell you that he is innocent? Yet the vender of ardent spirits does all this. He spreads the intoxicating cause: he sees the drunken effect; he hears the drunken curse; he witnesses the drunken revel; he is surrounded with it; he is producing it; and yet tells you that he is innocent! Wonderful fatuity! But, Sir, he knows the responsibility is so great that he shrinks from acknowledging it. He sees the guilt and the woe, and shudders at the thought of being its cause. And well he may; but he cannot escape. As long as he furnishes the means of drunkenness to others, he is a partaker of the crime, and an accessary before the fact. And, Sir, he should be so held in public opinion. He should be held directly responsible for the consequences of his acts, and the same odium which attaches to the principal should attach to all accessaries. But, Sir, he tells you he frowns on intemperance. So, perhaps, he does. After producing it, he frowns on the wretch that he has made drunken, and abhors his own offspring. But every retailer should remember that the drunkards with whom he is surrounded are his own children and apprentices, and that they afford a living exhibition of the character of his own deeds. When he looks upon them, ragged, filthy, and debased; when he hears the noonday curse and the midnight broil, he should say, here is my work, this is what I have done. It is my trade to make such men. I have spent my life in it. And if he is a Christian and duly appreciates his guilt, he will raise his hands to heaven and before God declare that he will make no more such.

But, sir, the vender tells you again that he withholds the cup from the drunkard. So perhaps he may. He will furnish the cup till the wretch is mad drunken, and then refuse him till he is sober again But, sir, this is too late; and his refusal comes when it can do little or no good. The crime is already perpetrated. The guilt is already incurred, and in vain does the vender attempt to escape. But it is not true, that he withholds the cup from the drunkard. Every retailer does sell to the drunkard, and however well-meaning he may be, he cannot carry on this trade without contributing to the support of intemperance. And, sir, this traffic should be abandoned by the Christian public. Conscience should be allowed a triumph over interest and custom, and the merchandise of spirits should be classed with the merchandise of blood. No Christian should contaminate his hands and his soul with this destructive and demoralizing commerce. And, sir, I am happy to say, that many merchants have lately viewed this subject as they ought, and forsaken the trade as being a curse revolting to the feelings of patriotism and christianity.—They have given a noble example of the triumph of principle, and one that deserves the universal approbation of the Christian community.

But the retailer is not alone. He is but a subaltern in that mighty army of the agents of intemperance which is scattered through the land. He is the immediate instrument of the ruin which spiritous liquors occasion, but the wholesale dealer, although one grade above him, is equally a partaker of the guilt. He supplies the numerous streams which issue through the land, laying waste every thing in their course.

Sir, could the vender learn the history of a single hogshead of this liquid; could every drop return to him, and give a faithful account of the effects it had produced, he would shudder at the narration. Could he collect before him and be enabled to see the crime, the disease and death, the poverty and distress, to count the tears and hear the groans which every cask of spirits occasion, he would revolt with horror from the trade. But he may conceive it. Let him learn the history of intemperance, and then let him reflect that he is constantly engaged in spreading its horrors—that he is supplying from day to day the liquid fire that is scattered by an army of retailers through the land, scorching and destroying every thing within its reach, and he will be constrained to pronounce it an unholy, an unchristian occupation. And let the distiller remember that he stands at the head of the stream, and lets loose the flood gates to deluge and to destroy; that his occupation is to poison the land, and that the more he does, the more wretched is the world, and he will not find one consolation to cheer and support him. Sir, if all the distilleries were forever closed, and this business were to cease, the intemperance of the land would be at an end. And who would not rejoice to see that day? What benevolent, what christian heart, would not exult? And shall it not be done? Let public sentiment be arrayed against it; let the traffic be reprobated by the Christian world, and in a short time it will assume its proper character. None will engage in it but the vile or abandoned. No man would furnish his fellow with the means of drunkenness but such as would steal and rob. And this is its true character. Public opinion has hitherto rendered it a respectable employment. But public opinion must be changed and I rejoice that it is changing, and that the future prospects of this Society promise a glorious triumph over the monster intemperance.

But it is not intemperance alone, that should be condemned. All agency whatever in the procuring and use of ardent spirits should be laid under the ban of public sentiment. What has been done should be forgiven; but for the future, ardent spirits should receive no quarter in any shape from the Christian community. They should be laid under a curse as they issue from the distillery: they should be cursed in their transportation; they should be cursed in the store, in the house, and in the field; and wherever found they should be marked as the thing accursed of God and man. This land, that has so long been defiled with the use of ardent spirits, should undergo a general lustration, and be purified from the plague. It will take years to wash away the stain and restore it to its original purity. But, Sir, it can be done, and I believe it will be done. It is at this moment in the power of the temperate part of the community to put an end to the intemperance of the day. Within one year this may be accomplished; and is it not desirable that it should be? Will any one refuse to lend his aid in this sacred cause? From this moment let every temperate man abandon the distilling, sale, and use of ardent spirits, and intemperance will cease. Let the temperate but forsake the use of such liquors, and the trade will be discontinued. It is the temperate that support the intemperance of the land, and on them rests the responsibility of this cause. It is the countenance which they give to the trader that upholds him in respectability, and enables him to sell to the drunkard. It is the temperate that supply the intemperate. No man would carry rum into the country for the drunkard alone. No man would engage in a trade that none but drunkards would support. No man could maintain a business for which they were the only customers. It would end in the ruin of his character and fortune. Let then the temperate cease buying, and the intemperate will become reformed from necessity. On them there rests this awful responsibility. For them it remains to decide whether this land shall continue to suffer all the wretchedness and wo which this vice has caused, or whether it shall be relieved from the horrors and the guilt of intemperance. For them it remains to say whether intemperance shall end with the present generation of drunkards, or whether it shall survive to sweep away their children and their children's children to the end of time.—And will they not decide this question?—Will they not save themselves and their offspring from the horrors as it were of the second death? Let this age be distinguished as the age of a reformation from the use of ardent spirits, and we shall have acquired, for our children, a triumph as important and glorious as was the triumph of our fathers in their struggle for independence.

But, Sir, public sentiment is not changed in a moment. The interests, habits and pleasures of a large part of the community are concerned in the continuance of the use of strong drink. It is a reformation too important to be accomplished without labor. The discontinuance of the slave trade was a work of time; and the reformation which we seek must be a work of time.

But, Sir, there is a part of the community who ought to be enlisted in this holy work, and the very profession which they make should have found them prepared for this sacred enterprise. But from the church arises one of the most formidable obstacles to the success of this cause. In the church are found at this moment some of the strong holds of opposition. They cling to their bottles with all the perseverance of martyrs, and they seem never to have learned the doctrine of the cross. They cannot imagine that it is their duty to deny themselves a gratification for the sake of accomplishing the reformation of the world. They seem to have overlooked the very spirit of that religion which they profess to venerate. Sir, I believe if the church were engaged as a body in this cause, the present generation would live to see that final triumph. But the church sleeps on this subject, as if it never would awake. I know not how far this is true, but so far as my acquaintance extends, a large proportion of professing Christians have lent us but little aid, and large numbers are the decided and open advocates of ardent spirits. They seem willing to entail upon their children all the evils of intemperance, for the gratification which spiritous liquors afford them. But they must awake and come forward as a body, and lend the power of religion to arrest the progress of this mighty evil.

We need Luthers, Wesleys, and Careys to accomplish this, and God will give us Luthers, Wesleys, and Careys in this cause. He will,—he has raised up men who will preach temperance and abstinence too; "though evils are combined against them, thick as the tiles on the houses." Does the Christian pray for the spread of his religion, and is he at the same time engaged in the spread of intemperance? Does he pray for the reformation of the world, and while his prayers are ascending to Heaven is he spreading the plague, that poisons the heart and renders mankind incapable of reformation? Is he supporting the missionary in foreign lands, from the funds which he has collected as the wages of drunkenness,—and does he believe the God of Heaven will smile on the labors of him, who is supported by food taken from the mouths of the children of the intemperate, for the drink that destroys them? While he is attempting to teach the heathen the way to Heaven, is he binding his own countrymen in chains stronger than the bands of death, and leading them in the road to hell? Is he training them to practices and habits which will as surely bar them from the realms of bliss as though no redemption had been provided for them.

Sir, I venerate the Christian's character, and whenever I find him acting in consistency with the principles of the Gospel, I do indeed regard him as the salt of the earth. But I fear on this subject there is an awful inconsistency in the conduct of some. I believe all connexion with spiritous liquors in the present state of society to be sinful. Since the way, and the only way to banish intemperance from the earth has been pointed out, it is the Christian's duty to adopt that course, whatever may be the sacrifice, and to disdain all connexion between rum and religion.

Sir, they cannot agree. Every feeling that the former inspires is hostile to the latter; and if there be any thing on earth that can eradicate piety from the heart, it is the use of ardent spirits. Its inspiration is unholy and impure; and I call upon the Christian to abstain, not only for his own sake, but for the sake of the world, for the sake of the example, and as the means and the only means of effecting a reformation of mankind from intemperance. I believe the time is coming when not only the drunkard but the drinker will be excluded from the church of our God—when the gambler, the slave dealer, and the rum dealer will be classed together. And I care not how soon that time arrives. I would pray for it as devoutly as for the millennium. And when it comes, as come it will, it should be celebrated by the united band of Philanthropists, Patriots, and Christians throughout the world as a great and most glorious Jubilee.

From an English Publication.

DOGS.

I love dogs, for they are honest creatures,
Ne'er fawn on those they love not.—OTWAY.

This is an extremely curious and amusing compilation, by Captain T. Brown, of the remarkable feats and traits of sagacity recorded of the Dog, classed under the several varieties of the animal. The anecdotes appear to have been collected chiefly in Scotland: they are all described as authentic, and it may be some confirmation of them that they are derived from the neighborhood of the author: we wish, however, that a somewhat greater caution had been exhibited in the collection; we should have been contented with a less bulky volume, and only such anecdotes as could be confirmed or which have been confirmed by reference to living testimony. As an agreeable specimen of the work, we quote—

AN ASTONISHING DANDY.

"Mr. M'Intyre, patent mangle manufacturer, Regent Bridge, Edinburgh, has a dog of the Newfoundland breed, crossed with some other, named Dandie, whose sagacious qualifications are truly astonishing, and almost incredible. As the animal continues daily to give striking proofs of his powers, he is well known in the neighborhood; and a person may satisfy himself of the reality of those feats, many of which the writer has himself had the pleasure to witness.

"When Mr. M'Intyre is in company, how numerous soever it may be, if he but say to the dog, 'Dandie, bring me my hat,' he immediately picks out the hat from all the others, and puts it in his master's hand.

"Should every gentleman in company throw a pen-knife on the floor, the dog, when commanded, will select his master's knife out of the heap, and bring it to him.

"A pack of cards being scattered in the room, if his master has previously selected one of them, the dog will find out and bring it to him.

"A comb was hid on the top of a mantelpiece in the room, and the dog required to bring it, which he almost immediately did, although in the search he found a number of articles also belonging to his master, purposely strewed around, all which he passed over, and brought the identical comb which he was required to find: fully proving that he is not in the least guided by the sense of smell, but that he perfectly understands whatever is spoken to him.

"One evening some gentlemen being in company one of them accidentally dropped a shilling on the floor, which after the most careful search, could not be found. Mr. M. seeing his dog sitting in a corner, and looking as if quite unconscious of what was passing, said to him, 'Dandie, find us the shilling and you shall have a biscuit.' The dog immediately jumped upon the table and laid down the shilling, which he had previously picked without being perceived.

"One time, having been left in a room in the house of Mrs. Thomas, High-street, he remained quiet for a considerable time; but as no one opened the door, he became impatient and rang the bell; and when the servant opened the door, she was much surprized to find the dog pulling the bell rope. Since that period, which was the first time that he was observed to do it, he pulls the bell whenever he is desired: and what appears still more remarkable, if there is no bell-rope in the room, he will examine the table and if he finds a hand-bell, he takes it in his mouth and rings it.

"Mr. M'Intyre having one evening supped with a friend, on his return home, as it was rather late, he found all his family in bed. He could not find his boot-jack in the place where it usually lay, nor could he find it any where in the room after the strictest search. He then said to his dog, 'Dandie, I cannot find my boot-jack—search for it.' The faithful animal, quite sensible of what had been said to him, scratched at the room-door, which his master immediately opened. Dandie proceeded to a very distant part of the house, and soon returned, carrying in his mouth the boot-jack, which Mr. M. now recollected to have left that morning under a sofa.

"A number of gentlemen, well acquainted with Dandie, are daily in the habit of giving him a penny, which he takes to a baker's shop and purchases bread for himself. One of these gentlemen, who lives in James's Square, when passing some time ago, was accosted by Dandie, in expectation of his usual present. Mr. T. said to him, 'I have not a penny with me today, but I have one at home.' Having returned to his house some time after, he heard a noise at the door, which was opened by the servant, when in sprang Dandie to receive his penny. In a frolic Mr. T. gave him a bad one, which he as usual, carried to the baker, but was refused his bread, as the money was bad. He instantly returned to Mr. T's, knocked at the door, and when the servant opened it, laid the penny down at her feet, and walked off, seemingly with the greatest contempt.

"Although Dandie, in general, makes an immediate purchase of bread with the money which he receives, yet the following circumstance clearly demonstrates that he possesses more prudent foresight than many who are reckoned rational beings. On Sunday, when it was very unlikely that he could have received a present of money, Dandie was observed to bring home a loaf. Mr. M. being somewhat surprised at this, desired the servant to search the room, to see if any money could be found. While she was engaged in this task, the dog seemed quite unconcerned, until she approached the bed, when he ran to her, and gently drew her back from it. Mr. M. then secured the dog, which kept growling while the servant went under the bed, where she found 7d. under a bit of cloth; but from that time he never could endure the girl, and was frequently observed to hide his money in a corner of a saw-pit, under the dust.

"When Mr. M. has company, if he desires the dog to see any one of the gentlemen home, he will walk with him till he reach his home, and then return to his master, how great soever the distance may be.

"A brother of Mr. M's and another gentleman went one day to Newhaven, and took Dandie along with them. After having bathed, they entered a garden in the town, and having taken some refreshment in one of the arbours, they took a walk round the garden, the gentleman leaving his hat and gloves in the place. In the mean time some strangers came to the garden, and went into the arbor which the others had left. Dandie immediately, without being ordered, ran to the place and brought off the hat and gloves, which he presented to the owner. One of the gloves had been left; but it was no sooner mentioned to the dog than he returned to the place, jumped again into the midst of the astounded company, and brought off the glove in triumph.

"A gentleman living with Mr. M., going out to supper one evening, locked the garden-gate behind him, and laid the key on the top of the wall, which is about seven feet high. When he returned, expecting to let himself in the same way, to his great surprise the key could not be found, and he was obliged to go round to the front door, which was a considerable distance about. The next morning strict search was made for the key, but still no trace of it could be discovered. At last, perceiving that the dog followed him wherever he went, he said to him, 'Dandie, you have the key—go fetch it.' Dandie immediately proceeded to the garden, and scratched away the earth from the root of a large cabbage, and produced the key, which he himself had undoubtedly hid in that place.

"If his master place him on a chair, and request him to sing, he will instantly commence a howling, which he gives high or low, as signs are made to him with the finger.

"About three years ago, a mangle was sent by a cart from the warehouse, Regent Bridge, to Portobello, at which time the dog was not present. Afterwards, Mr. M. went to his own house, North Back of the Canongate, and took Dandie with him, to have the mangle delivered. When he proceeded a little way the dog ran off, and he lost sight of him. He still walked forward, and in a little time he found the cart in which the mangle was, turned towards Edinburgh, with Dandie holding fast by the reins, and the carter in the greatest perplexity, who now stated that the dog had overtaken him, jumped on the cart, and examined the mangle, and then had seized the reins of the horse and turned him fairly round, and would not let go his hold, although he had beaten him with a stick. On Mr M.'s arrival the dog allowed the carter to proceed to his place of destination.

SCOTLAND.

There is no country in the world more full of interest to the eye of the observer, than Scotland. From our childhood, when we pored over the mighty deeds of Wallace and gloried in the achievements of his companions, as though they were our own fathers, we have been accustomed to look to Scotland with fond regard, and have often experienced the full force of her bard's feeling, when he exclaims,

"Is there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"

What other country is there with which there are so many interesting associations and recollections connected? Her warriors, her poets, her statesmen, her *people*, have gained her a name which other nations may well envy. Her poorest children feel the pride of their situation. Burns could follow, "in glory and joy,"

——"His plough upon the mountain side,"

and sing the songs of his country's fame while cutting the green sward of the valley. 'Wallace has sown over her rocks the imperishable seeds of high thoughts and great actions. The marks of his feet are shown, as if the stone and the flint would retain them forever, by a patriotic peasantry to their children, going to the ploughed fields or hill pasture. Bruce is as fresh a name as if he had lain but a few years in the tomb.' As a nation none have a greater affection for fatherland. Her poets have contributed to make this a part of the national character. A Scot, recreant to his own country, is seldom found. Truly it may be said of him—*Cœlum, non animum mulant qui trans mare current.* The Swiss has his Ranze de Vaches, to recal his recollection to the land of his birth, and awaken his dormant feelings; but there is not a tradition of his country, or one of her songs, which does not speak to a Scotsman of *home.* He longs to breathe the air of the heath-clad hills—to mingle with the people whose affections cling with his to 'auld Scotland.' Though the 'sceptre has departed from Judah,' he turns to the silent and tenantless walls of Holy rood, and feeds his memory with the glories of past times. The memorials of Scottish valor are every where around him, and in the breathing thoughts and burning words of the loftiest poets of his land, he can recount these deeds of valor. He cherishes the memory of those who have honored the land, as a father preserves the memory of his children, and dying, bequeaths the feeling of a true Scot as a rich legacy to a posterity.

In one of Walter Scott's novels, "THE PIRATE," a striking instance is given, of the feelings alluded to in the foregoing article:

Minna Troil's refusal to leave her native country.

'There are lands,' said Cleveland, 'in which the eye may look bright upon groves of the palm and the cocoa, and where the foot may move light as a galley under sail, over fields carpeted with flowers, and savannahs surrounded by aromatic thickets, and where subjection is unknown, except that of the brave to the bravest, and of all to the most beautiful.'

Minna paused a moment ere she replied, and then answered, 'No, Cleveland,—My own rude country has charms for me, even desolate as you think it, and depressed as it surely is, which no other land on earth can present to me. I endeavour in vain to represent to myself those visions of trees, and of groves, which my eye never saw; but my imagination can conceive no sight in nature more sublime than those waves, when agitated by a storm, or more beautiful than when they come, as they now do, rolling in calm tranquility to the shore. Not the fairest scene in a foreign land,—not the brightest sunbeam that ever shone upon the richest landscape, would win my thoughts for a moment from that lofty rock, misty hill, and wide rolling ocean. Hialtland is the land of my deceased ancestors, and of my living father; and in Hialtland will I live and die!'

At a dissenting place of worship in Leicester, on Sunday week, an individual happening to be behind time, the minister, who had been before disturbed by persons coming in, told him he was half an hour too late; but to accommodate him he would begin his sermon again, which he accordingly did.

Leicester Chronicle.

Communication.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

To John A. Cameron, Esq.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th inst., directed to me, and published in the Observer, would have been attended to at an earlier day but from an expression it contained, that I should hear from you again; that circumstance induced me to defer my answer until I should have a view of your second communication: not having seen it in the last Observer, I will now notice your letter of the 15th instant.

You complain of the time and manner of my Address of the 31st July, and say, I saw your Circular time enough to have answered it eight days before I did, and charge me with taking advantage of you by delaying the publication of that address until a period too late for you to answer it in time, &c. I neither sought nor used any such advantage. I did not see your Circular until the evening of the 29th, and wrote the short Address on the morning of the 31st July, about one day and a half after first seeing your Circular, and the first idle moment I could devote to the purpose. Whether your magnanimity would have restrained you from using such an advantage, had contingencies thrown it in your way, you can best answer. But you will pardon me for saying, that your letter above referred to has, in some of its features, a squinting that way, and was no doubt expected and intended by you, to be extensively read by the citizens of Fayetteville, before they went to the polls on that day.

Almost at the commencement of your letter, you make professions of writing it for the benefit of *future times* and *future candidates*, and in *aid of truth*. How far you have acted up to those specious professions, remains yet to be seen. Your production speaks for itself.

In this letter you have made the second attempt to mislead and deceive the people, by disingenuous statements concerning my votes in the Senate, in the session of 1813, principally on "A bill to authorise the Public Treasurer to borrow money for the purpose of providing means of public defence;" and also, on "A bill to provide means to furnish supplies to the militia which may be called into the service of the State during the year 1814."

In your Circular you attempted to impress a belief on the minds of the people, that I voted against both these bills; and though I corrected your misstatements in my Address of the 31st July, which seems to have given you so much offence, but which was called forth and fully justified by your illiberal strictures on me in your Circular—you again, in your late letter, attempt to practice the same deception on the public. You uniformly intrench yourself behind the same ambiguous terms, and both in your Circular and in your Letter, you use the same words: You say I voted against the "*sum proposed*." These words you use in reference to my votes on both bills—by using which, you intended the people to understand that I had voted against them on their final passage, and yet, if closely pressed by the fact, that I voted for them on their passage, you could say your words were true in one sense, as I had voted against the sum proposed by the individual member who patronized the bills, in filling up the blanks, notwithstanding I might have voted for their passage; and thus make your escape through the ambiguity of the expressions—and, like the responses of the Delphian Oracle, let the matters inquired after turn out as they might, the credit of the Oracle is preserved.

I will give a transcript of that part of the Journals of the Senate of that Session which details the proceedings at large, on the bill first mentioned, page 40. The other bill being more simple as to the proceedings before the Senate, which were had on it, will be understood without. The following is a correct extract from the Journal:—

"Received from the House of Commons, the bill to authorise the Public Treasurer to borrow money for the purpose of providing means of public defence, endorsed, "read the first time and passed;" on the reading this bill, it was moved by Mr. Allen, that the clause authorising the Governor to purchase small arms be stricken out of the bill: this being objected to, the question was decided by Yeas and Nays, on motion of Mr. Slade, as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Arnold, Allen, Bower, Branch, Bodenhammer, Caldwell, Clarke, Davidson, *Deberry*, Dancy, Falconer, Garrott, Hampton, J. Hinton, Johnson, Longmire, McFarland, McBryde, Moore, Owens, Parker, Philips, R. Smith, Raburne, Speight, Shufford, J. Smith, I. Williams, Waugh, and Wynns—30.

"Nays—Messrs. Atkinson, Boddie, Bender, Bell, Ballard, Bruton, Fuller, Farrar, Foy, Gillespie, W. S. Hinton, Holmes, Hawkins, Jones, Murphey, Nance, Riddick, Rowland, B. Sanderson, T. Sanderson, Slade, Stewart, J. Wright, Wingate, and R. Williams—25.

"The clause was accordingly stricken out. It was then moved by Mr. I. Wright, that the blank for the sum to be appropriated for the purchase of munitions of war be filled up with 25,000 dollars. This question was also decided by yeas and nays, on motion of Mr. Fuller, as follows: for filling the blank with $25,000,

"Yeas—Messers. Atkinson, Bell, Ballard, Bruton, Bender, Clarke, Falconer, Foy, Fuller, Gillespie, Garrott, Holmes, J. Hinton, Hoskins, W. S. Hinton, Jones, McBryde, Murphey, Nance, Owens, Philips, Riddick, Rowland, B. Sanderson, T. Sanderson, Speight, Stewart, Slade, I. Smith. I. Wright, J. Williams, R. Williams—33.

"Nays—Messers. Arnold, Allen, Bower, Branch, Boddie, Bodenhammer, Caldwell, Davidson, *Deberry*, Dancy, Farrar, Hampton, Hill, Hawkins, Johnson, Longmire, McFarland, Moore, Parker, Raburne, R. Smith, Shufford, Waugh, and Wynns—24.

"The bill being amended by filling the blank with the sum of 25,000 dollars, the said bill was passed the second time in this House, and sent to the House of Commons. The yeas and nays on the passage of this bill being required by Mr. Foy, are as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Atkinson, Allen, Bower, Bell, Ballard, Branch, Bruton, Boddie, Clarke, *Deberry*, Fuller, Farrar, Falconer, Foy, Gillespie, Garrott, Holmes, Hoskins, J. Hinton, W. S. Hinton, Hawkins, Hill, Jones, McKinnie, Moore, McBryde, Murphey, Nance, Owens, Philips, Riddick, Rowland, B. Sanderson, R. Smith, Speight, Slade, Stewart, J. Smith, I. Wright, Wingate, I. Williams, R. Williams, and Wynns—43.

"Nays—Messrs. Arnold, Bodenhammer, Caldwell, Davidson, Hampton, Johnson, Longmire, Parker, Raburne, Shufford, and Waugh—11."

You call on me to answer if I can, to an *abused* and *insulted* people, why I voted to strike out the provision for the purchase of *small arms*, and why I voted to strike out in the first instance, the appropriation made for the purchase of arms. It is quite clear your object here is to *muddy the water*, to prevent the people from seeing through your flimsy artifices. Both these interrogatories I will answer, and then we will see who has *abused* and *insulted* the people. As to the clause for the purchase of small arms, I voted to strike it out that the bill might not be limited and confined to the purchase of *small arms only*, and so to amend the bill as to provide for the purchase of "arms and munitions of war," including every kind of arms, small arms and artillery too. Now, sir, are not small arms and artillery too a good exchange for small arms alone? Answer, if *you* can, to a deceived and misled people, who have believed your assertions. For this amendment thirty members of the Senate voted, and only twenty-five against it. Four of the Senators from this Congressional District voted for it, all of whom I presume, are ready to answer to the people for their conduct; and to some of whom you found it convenient to use cringing and flattery on a late occasion, though to one of them, abuse and calumny.—There were but two Senators in the district who voted against it, as will be seen by the yeas and nays above stated.

As to the second interrogatory, "why I voted to strike out in the first instance, the appropriation made for the purchase of arms," I answer, this is a sheer fabrication of your own, a downright "thumper," produced, no doubt, by your over zeal in *aid of truth*.—The bill at this stage of the proceeding was blank as to the sum to be appropriated, and on motion of Mr. Wright, to fill the blank with 25,000 dollars, and on which motion the yeas and nays were taken, I voted with 23 others, for a different sum, whether more or less the Journals do not mention; and consequently, against filling the blank with the sum of $25,000, for all who were not in favor of that precise sum, of course voted against filling the blank with it; but this was no evidence of their being unwilling to fill it with a sum equally sufficient. The motion however, prevailed for filling the blank with that sum. The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill, when *I voted* for it, as will be shewn by the yeas and nays above stated. This bill as amended and passed, provides expressly for the purchase of *arms* and *munitions* of war.

In reference to the other bill to provide means to furnish supplies to the militia, &c., it provided for the appropriation, or rather borrowing 50,000 dollars for that purpose. Many of the members of the Senate believing the sum unnecessarily large, it was moved by Mr. Bower, to strike out the sum of 50,000 dollars for the purpose of inserting a less sum; upon that question the yeas and nays were taken; I voted with 21 others, in favor of the motion and for a less sum. A majority prefering to retain 50,000 dollars, the motion was lost, when the bill was passed without opposition, as would appear by the yeas and nays not being called for. I voted for it, as I did for every appropriation called for to defend the country, your assertions to the contrary, notwithstanding.

You say in your letter, when you first read the Journals at Anson Court in my hearing, that I rested my defence chiefly upon the ground, that the General Government was bound to furnish arms and munitions of war, and that North Carolina was not bound to furnish either. This assertion is not supported by fact. I rested my defence mainly upon the fact, that I did vote for the appropriation, and then remarked, that though North Carolina had made the appropriation, she was not *bound* to do it; that the General Government having declared the war, was bound to furnish the means of prosecuting it.

You again say, the next week at Richmond, I took "shelter under the name of Mr. Branch, and contended that as he had voted as I had done, that therefore, I was excusable." This assertion proves most incontestably, that while you professed to write *in aid of truth*, you were by no means punctilious in making it your guide. I then in my defence, took the same ground I had done at Anson, and contended as I now do, and have always done, that I voted for the appropriation, and then took occasion to remark, that though you had tried to criminate my votes on the several amendments proposed to the two bills, Mr. Branch, whom you had lately so much eulogized in the North Carolina Journal, as an able, firm, and consistent politician, had voted with me on all the amendments proposed to both bills. The people who were present on both these occasions will be able to decide this matter for us.

It is somewhat amusing to notice the different versions which you have given of a short clause in my Circular, in which I used these words—"war being declared by the constitutional authorities, I was an humble but zealous advocate for a vigorous prosecution of the war, as the best means of bringing it to an honorable and successful termination." Your first version is found in your Circular, where you simply say, that I claimed for myself the honor of being a zealous advocate for a vigorous prosecution of the war. In your late letter, and in your second version, refering to the above clause in my Circular you say, I "boasted *most vauntingly* of the assistance I had given to the vigorous prosecution of the late war." In your third version in your letter you say, that I boasted that I had been *very patriotic, very active* and *very zealous* in supporting the war. Your hyperbolical and highly inflated constructions, or rather misconstructions of this sentence, seem to have furnished you the materials for all the ridiculous rhapsodies in which you have indulged yourself in writing that letter.

But, sir, it somehow so happened, that you made use of the very same language in your Circular, in relation to your vote on the election of President, that I used in reference to the war. Speaking of that election, you said you were an *humble* though *zealous* supporter of the election of General Jackson. Now, Sir, in using these words, did you mean to tell the people that you *boasted most vauntingly*, that you had supported the election of Gen. Jackson? That you had been *very active, very patriotic*, and *very zealous* in his support? Or, will you contend that the words mean more when I use them, than they do when you use them? In your next dissertation, or treatise in *aid* of *truth*, reconcile these anomalies, if you can.

The low and malignant charge which you make in your letter against me, that "I have been in the habit of evading to vote on questions coming before the Senate in which I thought my popularity at stake," reminds me of the persevering manœuvres of an old rogueish cornfield-hog, finding the inclosure too high to get *over* the fence, he next employs his efforts to get *under* it.

It is known to every body, that a few weeks ago, you attempted to assail me upon quite opposite grounds. In your charge against me for my vote on the Electoral Law of 1811, (and which seems to have stuck by you until you discovered you could not succeed with it) you represented me as having done *violence* to the *rights* of the people in *assuming powers* that did not belong to me: you would now represent me as afraid, and too timid to exercise the powers which had been delegated to me by the people. In the one case you represented me as possessing an arbitrary, tyranical sternness—in the other, a timid, versatile cowardice. It always blows too hot or too cold for you.

As you are now engaged in writing for the *benefit of future candidates*, as well as in *aid* of *truth*, I would respectfully suggest, that you would admonish them of the dishonorable and degrading consequences of hunting up false charges against their opponents, and of giving them publicity, with a view to the destruction of their popularity, and the securing their own election; especially, as that humiliating course so seldom succeeds with the candidates who resort to it, and more especially, as the people would always like to see a man depend on his own popularity, or his own merits for his success, rather than attempt the foul deed of murdering the reputation of a rival candidate to secure his own triumph. In plain terms, it would be well to apprise them that no honorable man or a gentleman did, or ever will resort to that mode of electioneering, except in his own *defence*, where it may be justifiable to carry the war into the enemy's country.

You say in your letter that it is possible, I voted for the bill to provide means to furnish supplies to the militia, &c., but that it is probable I voted against it from the fact of my other votes on the war questions. This is an insinuation of yours which demonstrates that *emptiness* of *head* and foulness of heart are not exclusively confined to your opponents.

I have never, in a solitary instance, voted against any proposition which could in any way aid, either in the defence of the country, or in the vigorous prosecution of the war. All your assertions and insinuations imputing such a course to me, are false and slanderous, and to prove them, I defy you.

The insolent ribaldry contained in the last paragraph of your letter is too contemptible to notice.

Your ob't serv't,

EDM'D DEBERRY.

August, 1829.

"'Tis SLANDER;
Whose edge is sharper than the sword; whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile; whose breath
Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie
All corners of the world: Kings, queens and states,
Maids, matrons, nay, the secrets of the grave,
This viperous Slander enters.

Cymbeline, Act III. scene IV.

Affray and Murder.—A most shocking outrage was committed in Kentucky, about eight miles from this place, on the 14th ult. A negro driver, by the name of Gordon, had purchased in Maryland, about sixty negroes, including all sexes and ages, and was taking them, assisted by an associate named Allen, and the wagoner who conveyed the baggage, to the Mississippi. The men were handcuffed and chained together in the usual manner, while the women and children were suffered to proceed without incumbrance. It appears that, by means of a file, the negroes, unobserved, had succeeded in separating the irons which bound their hands, in such a way as to be able to throw them off at any moment. About 8 o'clock in the morning, while proceeding on the state road leading from Greenup to Vanceburg, two of them dropped their shackles and commenced a fight, when the wagoner, Petit, rushed in with his whip to compel them to desist. At this moment every negro was found perfectly at liberty; and one of them, seizing a club, gave Petit a violent blow on the head, and laid him dead at his feet; and Allen, who had come to his assistance, met a similar fate, from the contents of a pistol fired by another of the gang. Gordon was then attacked, seized and held by one of the negroes, whilst another fired twice at him with a pistol, the ball of which each time grazed his head, but not proving effectual, he was beaten with clubs and left for dead. They then commenced pillaging the wagon, and with an axe split open the trunk of Gordon, rifled it of the money, about $2,400; sixteen of the negroes then took to the woods. Gordon, in the mean time, not being materially injured, was enabled, by the assistance of one of the women, to mount his horse and flee; pursued, however, by one of the gang on another horse, with a drawn pistol. Fortunately he escaped with his life, barely arriving at a plantation as the negro came in sight; who then turned about and retreated.

The neighborhood was immediately rallied, and a hot pursuit given—which we understand has resulted in the capture of the whole gang, and the recovery of the greater part of the money.

Seven of the negro men and one woman, it is said, were engaged in the murders, and will be brought to trial at the next court in Greenupsburg.—*Portsmouth paper.*

Lynchburg, Va. Sept. 1.

Awful Occurrence.—An attempt, which we regret to say proved too successful, to poison the family of Dr. Floyd, who resides a few miles from this place, was made by his servants on last Thursday morning. While the family were at breakfast, they were taken with vomiting which immediately created the suspicion that some poisonous ingredient had been put in their coffee. The cook was called up, who denied any knowledge of the fact, and willingly partook of a cup of the coffee.—A negro man, that was in the kitchen, was then sent for, who declined to drink of the coffee offered him, but, on being compelled to partake of it, was immediately taken violently sick, and confessed the fact of having put arsenic in the coffee pot. This was a distressing moment. Physicians were sent for, but with all their skill were unable to save all the family from the sudden jaws of death. An interesting little boy about ten years old died about 4 o'clock of that evening. It is said he drank his cup of coffee before eating, which caused the poisonous draft to act more powerfully upon his empty stomach. We learn that it is supposed several of Dr. Floyd's negroes were engaged in this conspiracy, and that five have been lodged in Bedford jail to answer for this hellish deed.

Virginian.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

Domestic Wine.—We have been kindly favored by Dr. Owens, with the following communication and receipt for making Wine from our Domestic grape. This gentleman, we believe was the first in this neighborhood to attempt the experiment, and has succeeded in making a delightful wine of a fine body and admired flavor from the grape, which abounds on most every plantation, and could be procured at little or no expense. He has shown us three or four specimens of the Fox Grape of a very superior quality, which he states have been thus improved by cultivation. One of the large black, which weighed 165 grains. Others of the white of fine appearance, but not so large.

Gentlemen:—Agreeably to your request, I herewith send you my receipt for making Fox Grape Wine. My first experiment was made in 1827, and the wine has been by some esteemed as nearly equal to Madeira.—Last year I made Thirty Gallons, but upon broaching it in the Spring; I found it acid, as was also a keg of wine, made from the common Summer grape. About four weeks since I examined it again, each cask much improved—I am trying some experiments with each, and believe I shall be able to make it excellent Wine.

I am now making Wine upon a larger scale, from the several varieties of the Fox Grape.

Respectfully your ob't serv't.

WM. OWENS.

RECEIPT FOR FOX GRAPE WINE.

To every bushel of grapes add twenty-two quarts of water, mash the fruit and permit it to stand twenty-four hours, then strain it through linen, and to every gallon of juice add two pounds of brown sugar, fill the cask about three-fourths, and let it stand open for fourteen days, then close the bung.

Trim's explanation of the Fifth Commandment.—Pr'ythee, Trim, quoth my father—What dost thou mean, by "honoring thy father and mother?"

Allowing them, an't please your honor, three halfpence a day out of my pay, when they grow old. And did'st thou do that, Trim? said Yorick. He did indeed, replied my uncle Toby. Then, Trim, said Yorick, springing out of his chair, and taking the Corporal by the hand, thou art the best commentator upon that part of the Decalogue; and I honor thee more for it, Corporal Trim, than if thou had'st had a hand in the Talmud itself.—*Sterne.*

A friend has politely placed in our hands a printed sheet embracing a detailed statement of the amount of *Sugar* and *Molasses* made in the state of Louisiana in the year 1828. This statement, to which we made allusion yesterday, was prepared by a gentleman of New Orleans, who visited personally every sugar plantation in the State for that purpose. The names of the planters are arranged under the heads of the different parishes in which their estates are situated, and the number of hogsheads of Sugar and Molasses made by each is placed in opposite columns. The distance of the plantations from New Orleans is also given. Much labor and care must have been exercised to furnish so full and satisfactory a paper as the one before us. The following recapitulation will shew the aggregate amount of the two articles made in the several parishes:

Parishes.	*Hhds. Sugar.*	*Hhds. Molasses.*
Point Coupee	555	242
West Baton Rouge	883	420
East Baton Rouge	558	260
Iberville	2,249	998
Ascension	6,576	3,055
St. James	8,278	3,633
St. John the Baptist	9,000	3,851
St. Charles	15,717	7,309
Jefferson	12,696	5,918
Orleans	2,787	1,164
St. Bernard	7,656	3,614
Plaquemines	7,692	3,354
Attakapas & Opelousas	6,515	2,814
Bayou Lafourche	5,913	2,757
Barataria	1,010	485
Total	87,965	39,874

This is the amount of Sugar and Molasses actually made during the year 1828. What additional amount will be made in the present year there are no means of estimating, although we should infer that it will be pretty large, from the circumstance that the statement gives the names of *two hundred and six* additional planters, who contributed nothing to the last year's crop. In glancing over the list we find that the plantaiton of General Wade Hampton, seventy miles above New Orleans, is the most extensive, the product having been 1,640 hhds. sugar, and 750 hhds. molasses. The next largest amount produced was, 999 hhds. sugar, and 415 hhds. molasses, on the estate of Mr. Labranche, ten miles above New Orleans. Several other estates produced upwards of 900 hhds. sugar, and from this number the products gradually decrease to the smallest amount.

Balt. Amer.

Generous offer.—The proprietors of the Academy buildings and grounds in Middletown, Conn. lately occupied by Capt. Partridge, as the seat of his military and scientific institution, have offered to present them, as a donation, to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to aid in the establishment of a college or university in that place on certain conditions. The buildings, which are of very permanent construction, and grounds, are thought to be worth forty thousand dollars. They are, however, estimated at $33,333 33 and are given gratuitously on condition that the Methodist community raise an additional sum of $66,666 66 for the endowment of the college, which is required to go into operation October 1, 1830.

Fair Dealing.—The Boston Gazette contains the following instance of honest dealing, which deserves commendation.

A trader in Cambridgeport (near Boston) purchased of a respectable mercantile house on Long wharf a large quantity of coffee, and three days after the purchase was made he found it necessary to stop payment. Instead of keeping this coffee in his store to be divided among favored creditors, the trader procured a truck and had it sent back to the Long wharf merchants, accompanied with a message that he had been unexpectedly obliged to stop payment, and therefore returned the coffee he had purchased two or three days previous in the same condition in which it was taken. This was the first knowledge the Long wharf merchants had of the failure of the gentleman. It may be added that the trader had made no other purchase of importance for some weeks previously.

Porter.—One million two hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-one barrels of Porter were brewed by the first ten houses in London, during the year ending 5th July, 1829. The quantity brewed by the same houses in 1828, amounted to 90,030 more than in 1829 is partly attributed to the bad state of trade, and partly owing to the increasing consumption of ardent spirits.

Vanity.—In a certain town in the stewartry of Kircudbright, there existed in days of yore a member of a learned profession who was called to the command of a company of volunteers. This individual, though in every respect a most excellent character, piqued himself upon his appearance under a martial garb. One day on returning from the parades, he thus accosted his sergeant—"Well, Sergeant Morrison, how did I look in the field to day?" "Why," responded the sergeant—"your honour looked like Julius Cæsar at the head of the Roman army." "Jemmy! Bring Sergeant Morrison the remains of the cold goose, and a bottle of porter."

A singular anecdote is related in Holstein's Memoirs of Bolivar, which will serve to illustrate a prominent feature in his character. On his triumphal entry into Caracas, in the year 1813, Bolivar was borne in a car drawn by twelve young beautiful ladies, from the first families in the place, dressed elegantly in white, and adorned in the national colors. He stood on the car, bare headed, and in full uniform, with a small wand in his hand, and was thus drawn through thousands of spectators from the entrance of the city to his residence. We doubt if there were ever so ungallant a hero before!—*Mass. Jour.*

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.—It appears from the papers received yesterday from New Orleans, that the ravages of this pestilential disease are of the most appaling nature, threatening entire desolation to the place. A large portion of the victims are unfortunate Spanish exiles from Mexico, driven from that country by the revolution.—Various meetings had been held, and committees appointed to solicit contributions for their relief, a number of them being in a state of complete destitution. While one paper (the *Courier*) recommends all unacclimated residents to fly from the pestilence, another (the *Mercantile Advertiser*) seems to think that the danger of sickening upon the way, at a distance from medical assistance, might prove more fatal than to remain. In addition to the horrors of the disease, which carries off from 30 to 50 daily, the streets are represented to be in such wretched condition, from continual rains, as to render it difficult to convey the bodies to the grave. Upon this subject the *Courier* of the 19th inst. says—"the streets leading to the Protestant Cemetry, are utterly impassable for a hearse with a corps; several hearses have been broken down this morning, and the coffins have to be taken out every square." The same paper adds, "we are sorry to say so far as our knowledge extends, the number that recover, bear a very small proportion to those who die. The lists of mortality have been frightfully swelled these few days past.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Legislature of Delaware has abolished the militia trainings and reviews in that State. We hail this act as the first movement towards a most important national reform; we mean the *abolition of our present militia system;* a system, which does more to interrupt the regular course of industry, to burden and impoverish the community, to introduce intemperance, idleness, profanity, extravagance, and every species of vice—than all the other absurd institutions entailed upon us by the inexperience of antiquity.—*Connecticut Courant.*

Temperance.—The editor of the Boston Courier says he is acquainted with a respectable merchant of that city, who was once a sailor and afterwards a sea captain, who declares that he never drank a table of grog in his life, and that a drop of ardent spirits never *passed* his lips."

[A worthy Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy, who has seen much service, and whose family reside in Brooklyn, can make the same declaration.]

New Work.—We have before us the first number of "The American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine," edited by *John S. Skinner*, Esq, and published at the office of the American Farmer. At first view this publication strikes the eye as one of the most beautifully executed works that our country has produced—indeed, we have seen nothing of the kind equal to it from Europe. We speak, now, particularly of the engravings and typographical execution. As to the contents, we are not sportsman enough to judge of their merits; but should think them invaluable to every sportsmen, whether he be a lover of the chace, the race, field sports or angling.—*Balt. pap.*

There are now building in Philadelphia, a United States' Naval Asylum—the Mineral a State Penitentiary—two spacious edifices for the Literary and Medical departments of the University—a Hall for Medical Lectures—a Hall for the Society of "Odd Fellows"—three Presbyterian Churches, besides two just completed—a German Church—and a Baptist Church will be immediately commenced.

There are some who write, who would have done well to go to the plough, to keep sheep, to drive the shuttle, or to play the mariner; and likewise many handicrafts-men have been worthy to become philosophers; and some that were born in fields or under ledges, or on stalls and in shops, on the wallet of the soldier, or on the netting of ships, were deserving of everlasting fame. On the sea, in the village, in the woods, there be found sharp and quick wits; while in the schools many are dull and blockish.

Petrarch.

A touching case of the fidelity of a Dog was exhibited at Bridewell a few days since. His master, a poor vagrant, was taken up at the battery and committed to Bridewell, who was possessed of no more of this world's goods, than a faithful, affectionate dog. The dog followed to the door of the prison, and finding himself debarred, remained about the gate, looking up most piteously at the walls, imploring admittance. Time and hunger produced no change in his attachment, three days having found him rivited to the spot, and spurning every temptation to renounce his allegiance. At last, the unmerciful eye of the officer appointed to enforce our municipal regulations fell upon poor Tray; and he was carried off to be butchered, for having presumed to adhere to his master with a regard that knew no difference between prosperity and adversity.—*Jour. Com.*

A celebrated dentist extracts teeth without pain. "How is this?" we asked. "Why," says a friend, 'it is done by making a false crum of the other teeth, the pressure on which, by a sort of lever, is so painful, that the pain is taken away, or *appears* to be so, from the tooth operated on." This is like taking away the smell of onions by using assafœtida.

"Sure Enough."—We were pleased with the common sense manifested by an unfortunate son of Erin, who has been tried before Justice Whitman the other day. "Are you guilty or not guilty?" said the Clerk. "*An. what the divil are you put there for but to find out.*"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1829.

ELECTION RETURNS.

For the State Legislature.

Hyde.—John Silverthorn, S; Marvil Wilkinson and Foster Jarvis, C.

Internal Improvements.—The cause of Internal Improvements appear to be making rapid advances in various sections of the Union.—The citizens of Petersburg are taking preliminary measures to the establishment of a Rail Road from that town to the Roanoke; and in the mean time a Transportation Company is active in preparing facilities to obtain the trade of the adjacent country. The Dismal Swamp Canal Company are also alive, and drawing to themselves and connecting with their interest, the business and interests of their vicinity. Thus on our northern borders, the citizens of Virginia are anticipating, nay, are realizing the benefits of the capital and industry of our State. South Carolina has embarked with zeal in the same cause, and it is not difficult to calculate the immense advantage she will likewise derive from the same capital and industry, when her contemplated Rail Road shall be completed. Yet the people of our State remain inactive, as if determined to be drained of population, prosperity and wealth by their enterprizing neighbors. The warning has been given and reiterated, but all is as quiet as death. But let the people of this State reflect—"there is a tide in the affairs of" Sates, the advantages of which, if not embraced at the proper time, pass from us forever. When the course of trade shall be established to the North and the South of us, it will then be too late to arouse to action, and the continued vision which will be presented will be, the decay of our prosperity, the emigration of our citizens, the withering of our influence, the departure of our glory.

Cape Fear Bank.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank has been called, to be held on the 2d Monday of November next, to take into consideration the matters embraced in a letter from Louis D. Wilson, Esq. on behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State; and especially to signify how far; in what way; and upon what terms, they the Stockholders, would consider it advisable, to co-operate with the general Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or *otherwise* of those now in existence.

Congressional Elections.—The following gentlemen have been chosen as the Representatives of *Alabama* in the next Congress, viz.—Francis W. Armstrong, Clement C. Clay, and R. E. B. Baylor.

Kentucky.—The election for Members to represent this State in the next Congress, has resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, of whom TWO ONLY (those whose names are printed in *italics*) are supporters of Mr. Clay; viz.—*James Clark*, Richard M. Johnson, John Kincaid, Charles Wickliffe, Joseph Lecompte, N. D. Coleman, Henry Daniel, Chitteaden Lyon, Joel Yancey, Thomas Chilton, *Robert P. Letcher* and Dr. Gaither. In the last Congress, *four* of the Resentatives from Kentucky were favorable to Messrs. Adams and Clay.

Virginia.—Gen. *Wm. F. Gordon* has been elected Representatives to Congress, from the Charlottesville District, Virginia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. *Rives* Minister to England.

Rhode Island.—The Congressional election in this State has just concluded, and the former members, Messrs. *Burges* and *Pearce* have been re-elected by an overwhelming majority. The Jackson candidates were Messrs. *Eddy* and *Durfee*.

A letter has been received by a gentleman in this city from his friend in Salisbury, which contains the melancholy intelligence, that *Joseph Wilson* Esq. one of the Solicitors of this State, died on the 27th ultimo, after an illness of only three or four days. Mr. Wilson was an able and efficient officer, held a conspicuous rank in his profession, and was highly esteemed by those who knew him. His death will be greatly lamented —especially in the western part of the State, where he was best known.

His place will, doubtless, be supplied by an appointment by the Judge of the Circiut, who is authorised by law to fill all such vacancies as may occur during the recess of the Legislature.—*Ral. Star.*

The Presbytery of Orange will meet at the Hawfields Church, on the 7th October next. The Synod of North Carolina will hold their next annual Session in Fayetteville, on the 10th November ensuing.—*Ral. Reg.*

Gen. William Gregory has been appointed Postmaster at Elizabeth City, in this State, in the place of Josiah Fearing, removed.

The Coalition editors, in their murmurs at the removal of Mr. Fearing, omit to notice the fact, that the gentleman appointed as his successor also opposed the election of our present Chief Magistrate—although, as we understand, his opposition was conducted with fairness and moderation.—*Ral. Star.*

We are very glad to find that recent intelligence from Vera Cruz does not confirm the rumored death of our Minister. Mr. Poinsett, which reached us lately by the way of Pensacola. The Alfred, Capt. Russell, has just arrived at New York, in ten days from Havana, where the British Government packet arrived on the 16th ult. from Vera Cruz, but brought no confirmation of the reported assassination. It was, of course, unfounded.
Nat. Int.

Old Fashioned Corsets.—The only healthy corset, says the editor of a Georgia paper, for a lady's waist, is a husband's arms.

Wilmington, September 2.

The Freshet.—Our river and its tributary streams continue to overflow the adjacent low lands. There is however reason to believe, that the waters are subsiding, and if it should prove so, the loss will not be as great as has been apprehended. In such case it is calculated that the average loss of the planters on the Northwest Branch, *above the thoroughfare*, will be one half, that of the planters, *below the thoroughfare*, one fifth. Most of the corn crops on the low grounds of the Northwest, have been destroyed by the inundation.

As yet the Rice Plantations on the Northeast Branch, have not suffered materially, the very extensive tracts of uncultivated low and flat lands on that river, allowing room for the waters to spread in every direction. The excessive floods in every part of the surrounding country, have swept away all the bridges which connected the town with the country. Among those enumerated by the Stage Drivers are, above Elizabethtown, Baker's Bridge; below Elizabethtown, Brown's, Carvers, Livingston's, Hood's, Beatty's, Moore's and Lower Town Creek bridge. The bridges connecting our town with the counties of Duplin and Onslow, must also have been carried away, there having been no carts nor wagons, from those counties since the storm.—*Recorder.*

The Market.—Little produce comes to market and there is no demand for any, except Bacon and Meal, in relation to which our wants will be urgent unless the waters fall rapidly.

Harbor Master's Report of Arrivals in the Port of Wilmington, N. C. for the last year, ending the 31st of August, 1829.

Ships,	6
Brigs,	275
Schooners	200
Sloops,	23
Total	504

From Foreign Ports, 124; Coastwise, 280.
Recorder.

The commanding officer of the Brigade of Militia in the neighborhood of Columbus, has ordered the Volunteer Company of that town into service for twenty days, to protect the citizens in the lower part of Muscogee county. The appearance of five Indians with rifles, on this side the Chatahoochee, had occasioned some alarm—especially, as the Indians on being required to re-cross the river and return to their own territory, appeared reluctant to do so. They were probably on a hunting excursion, and did not like to lose their chance of killing game, which is more abundant on our side of the river than it is on theirs. A writer in the Columbus Enquirer considers the calling out a military force on so slight an occasion as unnecessary and improper; and we think he is probably in the right.—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

Among the valuable products of Florida is the *Cuba Tobacco*, from which Segars, but little inferior to the best Spanish, are manufactured in abundance at St. Augustine.

The Galena Advertiser states that General McNeil, Colonel Menard, and Mr. Atwater, had accomplished the cession of the Indian lands between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, on the south of the Ouisconsin. The stipulations are said to be, that the Winnebagoes are to receive annually, for thirty years, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, and the Potawatamies fifteen thousand dollars, as long as they sustain their names as distinct nations.—*Nat. Int.*

The following account of a Royal Ceremony, must impress us with no very favorable ideas of the dignity of British subjects:—

Presentation at Court.—The ceremony of a presentation to his Majesty, those of our readers who have not witnessed it, may be curious to know: The lady to be presented, accompanies the lady by whom she is presented, and, on their near approach to his Majesty, the Lord in Waiting announces both ladies' names from a card, the lady courtseying at the time; his Majesty gives his hand, on which he wears a silk glove to the lady presented, who has her right hand glove off; she takes his Majesty's hand, and bends forward to kiss it, when his majesty assists her to rise, and kisses her cheek or forehead. Both ladies again courtesy, and retire, keeping their faces towards his Majesty until they arrive at the door of egress from the presence. The ceremony does not occupy many seconds. The young ladies must naturally feel considerable anxiety at their first appearance in the presence of royalty, and have been known to be so overcome by their alarm as actually to swoon as they approach the royal person.—*London paper.*

A new and valuable Styptic, which will stop bleeding even of the largest vessels. Take of brandy or common spirits 2 ounces, Castile soap 2 drachms, pearl ash 1 drachm; scrape the soap fine, and dissolve it in brandy, then add the pearl ash; mix it well together, and keep it close in a phial; when you apply it let it be warmed, and dip pledgets of lint in it, and the blood will immediately congeal.

It operates by coagulating the blood a considerable way within the vessel; a few applications may be necessary where the wound is deep or a limb cut off.

When the Brandywine frigate made her passage to France, she passed a British frigate, who hailed and inquired her name. On answering "Brandywine," the Englishman replied "No, no, not a drop!"

If there are any who think lightly of the Christian Religion, let them read ancient and modern history, and ascertain the condition of the world previous and subsequent to the preaching of the Gospel.

New York, Sept. 3.

The ship Roman, Captain Gurrell, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 29th July, and brought only a single paper of that date, which we were not fortunate enough to obtain a sight of. We learn however, from Capt. G. and the passengers, that it contains no news of interest, and that there had been no material change in the markets since the sailing of the Geo. Canning.

A considerable revival has taken place in the Methodist Church in this town, within the last ten days. The old members seem to be more zealous than usual, and a respectable accession of new ones, of all ages and both sexes, have professed to feel the renovating influence of the spirit of Christianity. The preachers and leading members exert themselves in a surprising degree. The church is scarcely closed from morning to midnight, and sometimes even later, and the short intervals they allow themselves, are filled up by prayer and exhortation in private dwellings.

We wish the Neophytes that happiness which they seem to seek with so much earnestness. There are many reasons for their steady adherence to the cause in which they have embarked, and the peculiar circumspection in their conduct. Their happiness and respectability are at stake; the eyes of the censorious are upon them, ready to detect and expose the slightest deviation from the path of profession; and, above all, their most secret acts and thonghts are open to the scrutinizing glance of the Searcher of hearts, who knoweth the motive and rewardeth accordingly.
Newbern Spectator.

The Methodist Conference of Upper Canada, have determined to establish a college in York, for the education of students in Divinity. A printing office, newspaper bookstore and bindery, will also be called into existence by the same body in that city.

Florida.—The following communication from a most respectable source will attract the attention of our readers. It gives a flattering account of the soil and climate of Florida, and holds forth tempting inducements to those wishing to emigrate to a new country:—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

MESSRS. EDITORS.—As frequent inquiries are made respecting the climate and soil of Florida, I think the brief communication contained in this letter, may be acceptable to some of the readers of the Virginian.—It is an extract of a letter from my friend Mr. ——, dated "Leon county, Florida, 4th. August, 1829."—Describing some lands purchased for me, he says "It is excellent upland, the best, perhaps, for sugar and cotton, as it is now acknowledged here, that the driest produce the greatest quantity of sugar to the acre. It is for this reason that the soil of Florida is, in the quality and quantity of its production of sugar, superior to that of Louisiana. Our sugar requires no lime or or other substitute in the process of granulation; and the average quantity produced to the acre, exceeds the Louisiana estimate by 500lbs.

We now have the opinion of a scientific man to corroborate our popular theories as to the health of this country. Dr. Cooper, the great chemist and philosopher, has just left us, delighted with the climate and soil of the country—he pronounces the water fine, and gives it as his opinion that the country will be permanently healthy; both he and his companion, (Professor Wallace,) intend to remove here."

New London, August 29th, 1829.

The Chambersburgh Repository of the 1st inst. contains an account of the discovery of the remains of a mammoth in Franklin county, Pa. on the West Connococheague, by men employed in widening the tail race of a mill on Gen. S. Dunn's farm.

There was first discovered a tooth seven feet long and fourteen feet in circumference. A large portion of the jaw and many other bones were dug up at the same time, but they decomposed on exposure to the air. The tooth weighs about 70 lbs. and forms a regular curve of about one foot from a straight line. The enamel is very firm, and was broken with difficulty by a man with a pick.

Captain Basil Hall.—The Boston Palladium relates two anecdotes respecting this individual, who, though a man of talents and acquirements, was very inquisitive and often impertinent.

At the Columbian Institute Dinner Capt. Hall sat near the President, Mr. Adams, Mr. Vaughan, the very respectable representative to G. Britain in the U. States, and Col. Knapp. Capt. Hall stated, in the course of conversation, that he had learned from good authority that there were 1,200,000 paupers in the U. States. Mr. Adams expressed his disbelief of the statement, and Capt. Hall repeated that he had learned the fact from authority on which he implicitly relied. Mr. Adams appealed to Colonel Knapp for his views on the subject, as he had been on a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, appointed to investigate the subject of pauperism. Col. Knapp, after giving his views, asked Captain Hall what he understoood by paupers. The Captain replied that he understood by the term those members of community who were unable to pay their debts. Then, replied Col. Knapp, the King and the Royal family of England have been paupers for a century. Mr. Vaughan pinched his coutryman, and, in a whisper, begged him not to make a fool of himself by hazarding another remark.

What Stones are these? said Capt. Hall to a Pavior, who was very busy in laying curb stones on one of the side walks, leading to the Capitol, at Washington. The Pavior looked up at the inquirer, and deriving an unfavorable impression, as to his character, from the first glance at his features, deliberately determined to quiz him, instead of making a civil and satisfactory reply. What stones are these? repeated Capt. Hall, impatiently. They are such stones, returned the Pavior, as we use for curb stones. Where do you get the stones, said the Captain. At Capt. Folsom's was the reply. Who is Capt. Folsom? Capt. Folsom is the contractor for furnishing stone. Where, said the Captain, in utter despair, does Capt. Folsom get the stones? Here the fellow, with a sly look of triumph, gravely repied, that is Capt. Folsom's look out, not mine.

Injuries may be atoned for and forgiven; but insults admit of no compensation. They degrade the mind in its own esteem, and force it to recover its level by revenge.
Junius.

EXCERPTS.—*For the Observer.*

From the preface to the "History of the World," by *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

I doe also account it not the meanest, but an impiety monstrous, to confound God and Nature: be it but in tearmes—For it is God, that only disposeth of all things according to his own will, and maketh of Earth, vessels of Honor and Dishonor. It is Nature that can dispose of nothing, but according to the will of the matter wherein it worketh. It is God that commandeth al: It is Nature that is obedient to all. It is God that doth good unto all, knowing and loving the good he doth. It is Nature, that secondarily doth also good, but it neither knoweth or loveth the good it doth. It is *God that hath all things in himself: Nature nothing in itself.* It is God, which is the Father, and hath begotten all things. It is Nature which is begotten by all things, in which it liveth and laboreth, for by itself it existeth not. For shall we say it is out of affection to the earth, that heavy things fall towards it? Shal we call it Reason which doth conduct every River into the Salt Sea? Shal we tearme it knowledge in Fire, that maketh it to consume combustible matter?—We are neither to wonder at, nor to worship the faculty that worketh, nor the creature wherein it worketh.—To *Him is the worship due who hath created such a nature in things, and such a faculty.*

Again, [says he in another place] I see no good answer that can be made to this objection, if the world were eternall; why not all things in the world eternall? If there were no *first, no cause, no Father, no Creator, no incomprehensible Wisdome*, but that every nature had been alike eternall; and Man more rationall than every other nature: Why had not the eternall reason of man, provided for his eternall being in the world? For if all were equall, why not equall conditions to all? Why should heavenly bodies live forever; and the bodies of men rot and die?

It was the remark of Dr. Johnson in reference to Dr. Watts's versification of the Psalms, that he had done best where no one had done well. Yet perhaps there is no portion of the various versifications which equals in sublimity the following by the old fashioned Sternhold & Hopkins, of a portion of the 18th Psalm.

The Lord descended from above,
And bow'd the Heavens most high
While underneath his feet, he cast
The darkness of the sky.

On Cherub and on Cherubim
Full royally he rode,
And on the wings of mighty winds
Came flying all abroad.

The following from the 104th Psalm, by Tate & Brady, if it has been equalled, has never been excelled:

God builds on liquid air, and forms
His palace chambers in the skies;
The clouds his chariots are, and storms
The swift wing'd steeds with which he flies.

The early perversion of mind and morals leads to satiety of past pleasures and disappointment in new ones, and even the beauties of nature and the stimulus of travel, (except ambition, the most powerful of all excitements,) are lost on a soul so constituted or rather misdirected.—*Lord Byron.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Not a Methodist" in the last Journal says, "I *mean* to be *understood*, that I shall not *condescend* to defend myself against any thing *emanating* from the pen of *one*, whose *intellectual faculties* I fear, are fast locked up in the *iron folds of stupidity.*" A good get off indeed, this, for a Worshipful Magistrate; and he does appear "capable of understanding," at least how to attempt to avoid the disgrace which threatens him. "A Methodist" cannot "condescend" to bandy personalities; and as long as he keeps the "intellectual faculties" bestowed on him by Heaven, free from being *stupified*, he will not join in a war of recremination; but will hope for "evident signs" to appear of "*an entire mental reformation*" in "Not a Methodist," which shall produce an entire reformation in his life and conversation. A METHODIST.
Thursday Morning, September 10.

DIED,

This morning, about 4 o'clock, JAMES McINTYRE, Esq., a native of Scotland. This worthy man has been a useful citizen to this town for nearly forty years; and in every relation of life he has sustained the most fair and unblemished character. He has left a large and respectable family, with numerous connections and friends to mourn his loss. He was about sixty-five years of age.

On Sunday last Mr. ALEXANDER D. McNEILL, of this County, aged 27 years.

In Lower Fayetteville, on Monday, the 7th instant, WINSTON ASBURY, son of Mr. Fountain Lane, aged two years, five months and ten days.

"Jesus wept;" parents unblaim'd, may weep,
And weeping, may rejoice
In Him in Him his dust shall sleep;
And wake to hear His voice.
Again shall sever'd hearts unite,
And sorrow feel no more;
Hail day of glory, morning bright!
Death yields to Jesus' pow'r.—[*Communicated.*

In Lumberton, on Tuesday last, Dr. WILLIS POPE.

At Wilmington on Saturday last, Mr. JOHN R. CALLENDAR, of the late firm of Waddell & Callendar.

In Sampson County, on Wednesday the 2d Sept., Mr. JOSEPH STEVENS, son of Charles Stevens, Esq.

On the 8th ult. in Madison county, Tenn. Mrs. ANN M. HENDERSON, aged 39 years, consort of Col. Thomas Henderson, formerly of Raleigh and daughter of the late Dr. Richard Fenner. She has left 8 children to lament the death of a kind and excellent mother.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED up to September 2, Brigs Cobassee Cortee, from New York. New Hanover from New York. Schooners Sea-Horse, from Charleston, James Monroe from Newbern, in distress.

CLEARED, Brigs William Penn, for New York, Adamant, for Port Au-au-Prince. Schr. Grandee, for Boston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $6¾ a 7¾. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon, 6½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 13 a 16. Corn, 45 a 50. Flour, 4$ a 4 75. 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 27½. Sugar, common $8½ prime $10½ Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 35. Whiskey, 22½ a 25. Wheat, new 70 a 75.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Heirs of Robert Halliday, deceased, are notified and requested to renew their Bonds, otherwise suits will be instituted indiscriminately.

I will attend at Fayetteville on the 28th and 29th instant, for the purpose of renewing the bonds.
JAMES HALLIDAY, Adm'r.
Of David Halliday, dec. late Guardian for the Heirs.
Halifax, N. C., Sept. 5, 1829. 40-3w.

Debtors.

HAVING appointed Mr. *John J. Nicholson* to close and collect all debts due me, I must urge all those who are indebted to make immediate payment, or suits, from necessity, must be instituted
JOHN M. DOBBIN.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1829. 40-tf.

N. B. My Stock of GOODS, consisting of a useful variety, will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, wholesale or retail.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified at September Court, 1829, as Administrator of the late W. W. Ballard, requests all persons indebted, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate, to bring them forward, authenticated as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
D. SMITH, *Adm'r.*
Fayetteville, 8th Sept., 1829.

Further Notice.

ON the 29th Sept. instant, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the store of the late William W. Ballard, deceased, situated in the Brick Row, Hay street, all his stock of

Groceries,

Consisting of RUM, BRANDY, SUGAR, COFFEE, IRON, &c., with some Black Smiths Tools. And on the 1st October, at Messrs. Wilkings & Co's vendue store, the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. A credit of six months will be given for approved bonds and Notes.
D. SMITH, *Adm'r.*
Fayetteville, 8th Sept., 1829—40-3w.

Umbrella.

LOST, a few days since, a green silk Umbrella, a small piece broken off at the small end. I believe, but am not certain, that the initials, B. R. H. are slightly engraven on the handle. Any person in possession of, or who may find such Umbrella, will please leave it with Judge Potter.
B. R. HINES.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1829—40-1w.

Virginia State LOTTERY,

TWENTY-FIRST CLASS.
To be drawn at Richmond, Va., 16th Sept. 1829.

Highest Prize, $10,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	40	of	100	
1	of 5,000	51	of	60	
1	of 2,500	51	of	50	
1	of 1,995	102	of	30	
20	of 1000	102	of	20	
20	of 500	1550	of	10	

Whole Ticket $5, *Half* $2 50, *Quarter* $1 25,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to.
September 3.

Drawing on the 8th October.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

NO. 6, for 1829.
COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, August 25, 1829.

☞This Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, which is continued in consequence of its established and unrivalled popularity. By this mode of drawing (which is secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States) the holder of two tickets or two shares is *certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three!* and in proportion for any greater quantity.

The drawing of Scheme No. 5, will take place on the 9th September, too early however for distant adventurers to make investments: the Commissioners, therefore, in order to permit those at a distance to avail themselves of the chances offered by these popular Schemes, at this time announce the Scheme of No. 6, the drawing of which will take place on

Thursday, the 8th October.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	5,000 Dolls.	is	5,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	1,000 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	500 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
1 prize of	200 Dolls.	is	200 Dolls.
4 prizes of	100 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.
10 prizes of	50 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
50 prizes of	10 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
100 prizes of	5 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
100 prizes of	4 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.
5,000 prizes of	3 Dolls.	is	15,000 Dolls.
5,268 prizes, amounting to			24,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme. Not one blank to a prize!—the whole payable in CASH, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Tickets $3—*Halves* $1 50—*Quarters* 75 *Cts.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

Cohen's Office,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore,
Where the two great Capital Prizes of
One Hundred Thousand Dolls. each
were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*
Baltimore, August 25, 1829. 39-5w.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

BACHELOR'S HALL.

From the Irish.

Bachelor's hall! what a queer looking place it is!
Kape me from such all the days of my life;
Sure, but I think, what a burnin' disgrace it is,
Never at all to be getting a wife.

See the old Bachelor, gloomy and sad enough,
Placing his ta-kittle over the fire,
Soon it tips over—Saint Patrick! he's mad enough
(If he were present) to fight with the squire.

Now like a hog, in a mortar-bed wallowing,
(Awkward enough) see him kneading his dough,
Troth! if the bread he could ate without swallowing,
How it would favor his palate you know.

His dishcloth is missing, the pigs are devouring it,
In the pursuit he has battered his shin—
A plate wanted washing, gri nalkin is scouring it;
Thunder and turf, what a pickle he's in.

Pots, dishes and pans, such greasy commodities,
Ashes and prata-skins kiver the floor,
His cupboard's a storehouse of comical oddities,
Things that had never been neighbors before.

His meal being over, the table's left setting so,
Dishes, take care of yourselves, if you can!
But hunger returns, then he's fuming and fretting so,
Och! let him alone for a baste of a man!

Late in the night then he goes to bed shiverin',
Never a bit is the bed made at all,
He creeps like a terrapin under the kiverin'—
Bad luck to the picture of Bachelor's Hall!

PUN UPON PUN.

Strange, Moore, and Wright, three notorious punsters, were, on a certain occasion, dining together, when Moore observed, 'there is but one knave amongst us, and that's '*Strange*.' 'O yes,' said Wright, 'there is one *Moore*.' 'Aye,' retorted Strange, 'that's *Wright*.'

THE SAME DONE INTO VERSE.

At a tavern, one night, Messrs. Moore, Strange and Wright
Met to drink, and good thoughts to exchange;
Says Moore, "of us three, all the world will agree,
There's only one knave, and that's *Strange!*"
Says Strange, rather sore, "I'm sure there's one *Moore*,
A terrible knave, and a bite,
Who cheated his mother, his sister, his brother,"
"O yes," replied Moore, "that is *Wright*."

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber, about the 20th ult., a small *HOUND DOG*, named Negro, marked as follows: black back and sides, white belly, white inside of his legs, small blaze in his face, ears dark brown, tail long, tipt white and always carried up the right side. Five Dollars will be paid for information sufficient to convict the thief if stolen, or Two Dollars for information that will lead to the recovery of the Dog.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1829. 39-3w.

Notice.

ON *TUESDAY*, the 22d September next, will be sold at the late Dwelling House of Col. B. W. Williams, in Moore County, Ten likely

Young Negroes,

Among whom there is a very valuable family consisting of a young man, his wife and three girl children. Credit will be given to the 10th of January next, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

A. McBRYDE, Ex'r.

August 22, 1829. 39-2w.

THE ATLAS,

Or Literary, Historical & Commercial Reporter.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY T. D. PORTER & E. PRESCOTT.

IN acknowledgment of the support by which our labors have been thus far encouraged, and to make the ATLAS still more conducive to the gratification and advantage of its patrons, we propose, after the 15th of September next, to issue regularly *a second edition of the paper*, after the plan of Bell's Weekly Messenger in London.

The object of this arrangement is, to furnish to such of our readers as may *not* feel interested in commercial matters, a substitute for the contents of the last page, of a character more suited to their taste; and thus to give a new feature to the work, and add to the attractions of our journal: at the same time, being published at a later hour, it will afford an opportunity to transmit the most recent news on occasions of importance.

Such of our present subscribers as may prefer to receive *the second edition* will please to give us timely notice; and those ordering the paper in future are requested to state explicitly which edition they require; the *first* being that in which the commercial intelligence will always be contained. The expense of each to subscribers will be the same; but all must expect to receive constantly either the one or the other, according to the selection they may make; since changes can only be effected at the half yearly periods of each subscription —Letters relating to the subject will not be attended to unless they come free of postage.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment, he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse* & *Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN,
HUGH McLAURIN, } Trustees.

June 11, 1829. 27tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
20 barrels Brown, & do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

50 Hhds and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR*,
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 18tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir*: We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

August 20, 1829. 37tf.

Advertisement.

HAVING closed our Office in Fayetteville, N. C. we hereby constitute and appoint LOUIS D HENRY, Esq. of that place, our true and lawful Attorney, to collect and receive all the remaining debts due to us in North and South Carolina, with full authority to grant discharges for all sums paid him on our account.

The Letters of Attornies heretofore granted by us to H. H. Potter and W. L. Dodge, are hereby revoked.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.
DAVID B. CRANE & CO.

New York, 3d July, 1829.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 2ltf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

March 18, 1829. 15tf.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale.

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 10, 1829.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf.

New Cheap FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7-4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' wood-stock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid, do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assort'd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts.
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Negroes wanted.

CASH will be given for young and likely Negroes
Apply to L. FITZHARRIS.

August 23, 1829. 38-4w.

White Lead.

50 Kegs WHITE LEAD, just received and for sale by JNO. HUSKE.

August 12, 1829. 36tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.

May 28, 1829, 25tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received by Blake's boat, a large additional supply of Elegant Fancy DRY *GOODS*, of the newest fashions and patterns, which makes his assortment again very complete. The whole will be sold cheap for cash.

HENRY L. JONES.

July 2, 1829. 30tf

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion.

A box of these pills will accompany ever bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir, increase the biliary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal.

Loss of appetite,	Sickness of the stomach,
Pain in the Pit of the stomach,	Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the head,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the bowels,	Lowness of spirit,
	Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable and perfectly innocent in its operation; destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

DR. C. L. SMITH, *Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles, my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, "instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,

H. BEDLOW.

February 3, 1829.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of *Gonorrhœa, long standing Gleet*, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.

DR. DAWSON, *Sir:* The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethric Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your servt.

JOHN B. WATERFORD.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

MR. DAWSON, *Sir:* I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,

JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDERBURG'S

Indian Vegetable Compound,

For the growth and nourishment of *HAIR* on bald places.

DR. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became sore, to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were annointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

This elegant cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capillary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.

MR. WM. L. RUSHTON, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c

D. J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H. Pearce, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. 36

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
	5 00
Haywood's Manual,	2 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	3 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	

E. J. HALE.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.